

Original Poetry.

FOR THE LEDGER.
On the Departure of Miss S.
BY LAMMOSE.

It was an August eve when last before thee
I silently gazed on thy loveliness;
The pale light's glories shed their halo o'er
thee,
As the sweet notes rolled in fondest caress,
Most beautiful thou appeared amid the wan-
gling light,
The fairest bright star of eve, upon the brow
of night.
I could not speak—no dim tear was starting,
For the deep thought could find no outward
sign.
I only felt that you and I were parting,
I and the idol of my fond heart's shrine;
That to be doomed in love's first blush to
sever—
Alas for love! to part, love not forever.
The evening light that lulled my new dis-
tresses,
Faded away far in the gloomy sky,
The gentle breezes ceased their fond caresses,
While yet I lingered for thy sparkling eye;
To look kindly on me till my spirit could
borrow,
From its soft glance some gladness for the
morrow.
The late hour came the gentle moon looked
kindly,
O'er the glad earth—the parting hour came,
I looked up and gazed, but oh how blindly,
Beneath thine eyes I was as one struck dumb,
I dared have told thee thus no word was
spoken,
Yes from my heart, in earnest words came
gushing,
My lips one thought—I had loved thee yet
how long,
But far too madly through my heart was
rushing,
A tide of love unutterably strong;
And though one word would sometimes
wildly flutter,
Within my lips, I dared no whisper utter.

Rose of May.

BY CHARLES C. RABOTEAU.

Oh, Rose of May thy beauty bright,
Is blended with the light of mind;
And worth and grace and love unite,
To form the queen of womankind.
A happy fate must needs be thine,
Court and sought and loved by all—
But thou hast wronged this heart of mine—
The fading willow-wreath is all,
Oh, Rose of May! for me.
Oh, Rose of May! but once for me,
Love's blossom opened to the light,
It smiled, it bloomed alone for thee—
It drooped and withered in a night!
Thou wilt be loved and sought for yet,
The cynosure and pride of all;
To me remains alone regret—
The willow wreath the sable pall,
Oh, Rose of May! for me.
Oh, Rose of May! when Love shall call,
And deck'd and jewell'd thou art led,
Into thy proud ancestral hall,
In youth and beauty—to be wed,
One pentive guest may gaze and sigh,
And deem thy bliss the loss of all—
He'll need no more thy radiant eye,
That eye from which no tear may fall,
Oh, Rose of May! for me.

Hit and Humour.

A newspaper may be destroyed at night—it may light a cigar, it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls, an editor's thoughts completely, sweetly, exquisitely, wreathed in your rich tresses, and—yes, resting down with you in your midnight slumbers to gently guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams. Jerusalem! who would not be an editor?

It must be an awful mean man that will take a paper for a year and a half and then return a copy of it with an intimation that it is not wanted any longer. We had such a trick served us last week by a professional gentleman, who claims to be respectable; but we shall not submit to it. If he does not pay up, and that speedily, too, we shall walk into him in a way that will scatter his sham decency into particles as infinitesimal as the doses of a homoeopath.

Those who dislike our paper are welcome to discontinue it, but they must pay for the time they have had it, or "by the powers of mud," they will rue it.

N. Y. Oneida Chief.

"Did you say, sir, that you considered Mr. Smith insane?" asked a lawyer of a witness in a criminal case. "Yes, sir, I did." "Upon what ground, sir, did you base that inference?" "Why, I lent him a silk umbrella, and five dollars in money, and he returned them both—and a man who acts so strangely as that, I think must be crazy."

A lady paying a visit to her daughter, who was a young widow, asked her why she wore the widow's garb so long. "Dear mamma, don't you see?" replied the daughter; "it saves me the expense of advertising for a husband, as every one can see I am for sale by private contract."

The old gentleman who spent a fortune in endeavoring to hatch coots from horse-chestnuts, is now cultivating the egg plant, with the view of raising chickens from them.

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.
Thoughts on the Vocation of the Farmer.

Messrs. Editors:—Your kind friendliness to the agriculturist, and your laudable solicitude to promote his interest, have emboldened me to send you a few remarks, written in such brief intervals of leisure as active life on a plantation afforded. I wish they possessed some charms of style to palliate the want of method and clearness, but I indulge the hope that the reader will overlook faults, which are frankly confessed.

It is not my purpose at present to discuss upon the different modes of cultivation in vogue, nor to enumerate the implements daily invented to simplify and diminish labor, but to endeavor to the best of my ability to inspire respect for agricultural pursuits, and to remove the silly prejudices cherished against them. It is a prevalent notion in some quarters, that the farmer leads a drudging, unglorified, and dull life; that the nature of his avocations utterly disqualifies him for participation in the refined pleasures of social life, and that, if he enters life as a man of any scientific, or literary attainments, he unavoidably loses them, and sinks down into a country bumpkin. These notions have infected the women, and in some cases led to the banishment of the domestic employments, which once so honorably distinguished our ladies. The young ladies are only ambitious of forming a connection with a resident of the neighboring city, or town; and in pursuance of this unwise resolution, refuse advantageous connections, on account of their being farmers. The son, before he has fairly escaped from clouts, begins to regard his father as an antebellian relic, and by the time he is eighteen, has resolved to enter upon the study of a profession. What are the consequences of his fatuity? He has attempted to move the world without having a power commensurate to the enterprise, and makes a shameful and ignominious failure. He becomes a drone in society, consuming a substance he does not help to create, a tax to his friends, and frequently is so maddened by chagrin, that he recklessly plunges into the most brutal dissipation in search of a Leathie for his own reproaches. Such is a condensed history of hundreds and thousands of young men who, squandering the paternal inheritance left to them, in acquiring a profession, and in vainly waiting for business, fall victims to dissipation in the prime of manhood, from lack of ability to maintain a respectable position in society. Lawyers and Doctors multiply so rapidly, as to remind one of the wish of Sir Thomas Browne, that "men might procreate like trees." Must a man belong to one of the learned professions to command respect? For one, I differ from any such opinion.

That the farmer more independent, in the true sense of the term, than all other classes; that there is nothing in his pursuits incompatible with the culture of his mind; that he lives in daily and hourly communion with nature, enjoys unimpeded opportunities for observation and reflection, and may ramble at pleasure among the beauties of animated nature. The vernal bloom of spring and the mellow affluence of autumn, dispose his mind to contemplation, and lead him to look up to the "giver of every good and perfect gift," with a heart melted with gratitude. Nor is he precluded by his avocations from the improvement of his mind by reading and study. There are many moments when reading stands to him in the stead of the boisterous gabble of the bar-room, and the bestial orgies of the brothel. When prevented from stirring abroad, reading becomes a solace and amusement, instead of being resorted to merely to kill time. These moments, rightly improved by judicious reading, will enable him to accumulate stores of information. The ant hill is formed by accretions of the minutest particles, and knowledge is gathered in the same way. Let us compare him to the members of the learned professions, that we may reach a just conclusion in reference to his means of mental culture and capacity for happiness.

The Physician stands so much by the couch of sickness and beholds so much suffering, that his finer feelings and impulses are blunted and chilled. If he is a man of proper feelings, the conviction of his inability to relieve the sufferings of his fellow mortals, and to arrest the fatal ravages of disease, must harrow his soul. He who hourly witnesses so much suffering, is but too apt to become cold in heart and callous in feeling. The lawyer is but a telescope to expose the depravity of human nature. His ear is stuned with the confessions of shocking crimes. The turpitude of the human mind, the ebullition of guilty passion, the gripping usury of the miser, deep-planned knavery, and the sneaking pusillanimity of the patrolman, furnish him employment and bread. Crime is sifted in all its loathsome details, and sounded to its darkest depths of infamy. He sees human nature in its worst phase. He sees the human heart denuded of all the flimsy disguises by which its workings are hid from the world, blackened with crime, scorched

with passion, and dwarfed by selfishness, until he comes to regard virtue as an empty name to cozen fools with, and friendship but the jargon of unprincipled knaves. Such impressions, however unjust to mankind, utterly preclude him from the noble enjoyments of reciprocal friendship. The lawyer in pleading on all sides, is too apt to lose sight of the great principles of truth, and to multiply crimes by the facility of escape.

Let us, un dazzled by the glare of public life, and the trappings of office, take the gauge and dimensions of the happiness of the politician. The sword of Damocles hangs over him day and night. His life is an oscillation between hope and fear. He is the object of general abuse and calumny. His motives are rancorously assailed, his integrity called in question, and his course however open, is misrepresented and calumniated. To-day, thousands guided by caprice, or tickled by his tinsel rhetoric, conspire to make him a demi-god, but to-morrow a rival, whom he had overlooked, forces him into retirement. He may plant his foot on the topmost round of the ladder of fame; yet vast assemblies may hang on his words, and newspapers vie with erudite toadyism in fulsome adulation, but the next generation of the political wheel hurls him to the dust amid the jeers and exultation of his foes, and the simulated regrets of his party friends. The evening of his days, instead of being enlivened by cheerfulness is querulous, discontented, and embittered by chagrin and party hatred.

These wayside reflections have allured me into a slight digression from the subject matter of this article, but I flatter myself they will facilitate the accomplishment of the object so much and so earnestly desiderated by all farmers, viz: the removal of the absurd prejudices against the vocation of the agriculturist.

Do not misconceive my meaning. I am not attempting to show that farmer's sons are unequal to the performance of the duties of the learned professions. Whence sprung the orators, who have successfully contended the palm of eloquence with the laureled sages of antiquity; and the statesmen, who have guided the vessel of State, and shed such lustre on our national history? They were not the pining scions of a purse proud aristocracy, nor the sickly products of the feulent hot beds of fashion. They were not reared amid the scenes of luxury and profusion, nor initiated into the grog-shop or brothel, ere they got rid of clouts. They were not taught to prefer glossy broad cloth to the treasures of knowledge and the consecrations of art, and to regard manual labor as the badge of servitude, and illness as the patent of nobility. They were reared for the most part in the seclusion of the country; exercise gave them robust health and strength; remoteness from large cities rendered their moral and upright, and their minds having been self-taught, are self-relying, vigorous, and independent. The city men may bow with more courtliness of manner, and stare at a lady with more unabashed impudence, than a plain farmer, who hangs out no false signs of wealth—but his highest achievement is to crack a watchman's head, as his ambition is to copy the dress of the east-of-footman of some English lordling.

At least two-thirds of our most distinguished orators, generals and authors, were bred in the country; and to the habits they formed, their success in the battle of life was mainly owing. Washington appears more truly great, when relinquishing the trappings of office, and seeking happiness on Mt. Vernon, than when shadowed with the laurels of the warrior, or invested with the Presidential purple. Andrew Jackson thought it no disgrace to be a farmer, and the American masses decided that it should be no ground for his exclusion from the Chief Magistracy.

Now, the question arises, how is the farmer to be elevated to his legitimate rank into society, and the annual accretions to the professions ended. As I am a farmer, I shall make no apology for addressing myself to this question with earnestness. In the first place it is of primary importance that more attention should be devoted to such sciences as aid us in the analysis of our soils, and the application of manure. Chemistry should form the study of every person, who designs to become a cultivator of the soil. Knowledge of Agricultural chemistry is the corner stone in the character of the farmer. Independently of the pleasure to be derived from its study, it will prove highly useful to one who tills the ground. We all know that some manures cause both corn and cotton to "fire," and to fail in seasons of drought; yet how few can give a rational explanation of this phenomenon. I am not recommending people to grasp shadows, or to adopt every untried theory, but to acquire a practical knowledge of all that diminishes labor, and prevents the exhaustion of the soil, to increase the usefulness and respectability of their vocation by mental improvement; and to lay aside the customs of past times, as things that have been superseded by new inventions.

Secondly as matters now stand, every one feels the evils resulting from the lack of the esprit d' corps which common habits, homogenous interest, and kindred pursuits should inspire. Each man depends

on his own stock of knowledge, and neighborhood is divided from neighborhood as if by an impassable gulf. We know nothing of what is transpiring outside of our own neighborhood, and not infrequently never see our nearest neighbors more than once in six months. The wisely observant man may pick a speculation out of the conversation of the most stupid, and improve by the blunders of others. But do we manifest any desire to gain information, to abandon our false notions, and to avail ourselves of the salutary improvements of the age? The mass of agriculturists seem indissolubly wedded to the customs of their fathers.

"Book Farming" is a synonym of ardent folly and ill success. This is a serious obstacle to improvement. If farmers would organize county societies for the distribution of premiums, the interchange of individual experiences, the discussion of new improvements, and theories, they would add to their stock of knowledge, and give a fresh impetus to agricultural progress. The social relations and neighborly charities, that such reunions would produce, are alone enough to justify the formation of these county societies. We must act with concert if we would accomplish anything of moment.

I shall conclude this article by invoking planters, however meagre their early education may have been, or much neglected to take agricultural papers, to throw aside their aversion to book farming, and to improve their minds by a judicious course of reading. Do not lag behind the age, nor cling to customs which have long since been condemned. But above all, employ all your arts of persuasion and influence, to dissuade your sons from embarking in professions now too much overstocked. Agriculture opens a fair field for the exercise of their talents, and affords full scope for their ambition. Edmund Ruffin has earned a fame that time cannot erase. He is more of a benefactor of his race than the hero, whose claims to fame are recorded in blood.

Respectfully yours
A. W. DILLARD.

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This is truly a wonderful remedy for indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef, in about two hours, out of the stomach. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted from the digestive stomach of the ox, thus forming an artificial digestive fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Diarrhoea, Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE. Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial digestive fluid, analogous to the gastric juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened changed and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach." Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the gastric juice is a prominent and all prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished Professor of Medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the gastric juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which proved to be perfectly successful."

Dr. Houghton, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process." Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURE. Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of debility, emaciation, nervous debility, and dyspeptic consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than two hundred remarkable cures in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent. It is a most nervous antiseptic, and particularly useful for those who are afflicted with liver complaint, fever, and ague, or with quinine, mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the two frequent causes of indigestion. It almost recovers health with infirmities.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS. There is no form of old stomach complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. It gives instant relief to single dose remedies all unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. Purity of body and vigor of blood follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of nausea, vomiting, cramps, soreness of the pit of the stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the blood, heaviness, loss of spirit, despondency, tendency to insanity, suicide, &c., &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs, and popular medicines throughout the United States. It is prepared in powder and fluid form, and in prescription vials for the use of physicians. Private circulars for the use of physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objections against its use can be raised, by physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price one dollar per bottle.

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